

SHIPPING IN HONGKONG HARBOUR

VESSELS.	DATE OF ARRIVAL	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND REG.	TONS.	CONSIGNEE.
----------	-----------------	----------	---------------	-------	------------

HONGKONG.				
STEAMERS.				
Almora	Nov. 16	A. Haug	1718	Jardine, Matheson & Co
Baldie	Nov. 14	Walker	9685	O. & O. S. S. Co
Bismarck	Nov. 20	Tagnasso	1208	Cawdlora & Co
Carlsbrook	Nov. 20	R. Cass	978	Maxim & Bay
Cliff of Malak	Nov.	Rosbury	5993	E. M. S. S. Co

Clara	Nov. 25	Christiansen	Ger. str	687	Siemsen & Co
Don Juan	Nov. 24	Margues	Spau. str	654	Brasão & Co
Fatschen	June 11	J. W. Goggin	Brit. str	1425	H. C. & M. Steamboat Co
Fidello	Nov. 22	Brosen	Ger. str	852	Wieler & Co
Freir	Nov. 23	Land	Dan. str	419	Arnhold, Karberg & Co
Galley of Lorne	Nov. 19	Gradiuin	Brit. str	1320	Russell & Co
Ger. Worder	Nov. 23	Schuckmann	Ger. str	1320	Molchers & Co

Hedon	Nov. 24	Rosch	Brit. str	783	Douglas Lappin & Co
Hawkey	—	Lloyd	Brit. str	2335	Butterfield & Swire
Honan	—	J. B. Lefavour	Brit. str	1444	H. C. & M. Steamboat Co
Johannes Br.	Nov. 23	Wasenborg	Nor. str	495	E. G. Schellhaus & Co
Kinkiang	—	W. E. Clarke	Brit. str	1081	H. C. & M. Steamboat Co
Kling-show	—	W. S. Molvar	Brit. str	233	H. C. & M. Steamboat Co
Kong Hong	Nov. 23	R. Jones	Brit. str	362	Yuen Fat Hong
Leang	Nov. 23	R. F. Slayle	Brit. str	1391	Butterfield & Swire

Misses	Nov. 22	Rice	Ger. str	704	A. R. Marly
Meebo	Nov. 24	Lunt	Chl. str	1338	C. M. S. N. Co
Merthia	Nov. 25	Wallace	Brit. str	2035	Adamson, Bell & Co
Paolo	—	—	Brit. str	264	Chinese
Phengoon	Nov. 27	Robb	Am. str	183	Chinese

Pilot Fish	Nov. 22	Stopani	Brit str	1147	H. & W. Dock Co
Powan	Nov. 23	J. F. Royland	Brit str	1892	H. C. & M. Steamboat Co
Sal halion	Nov. 26	Honory	Fr. str	2544	Messageries Maritimes
Strathleven	Nov. 22	Pearson	Brit str	158	Adamson, Bell & Co
Tannadice	Nov. 25	W. Shannon	Brit str	1408	Kussell & Co
Victoria	Nov. 21	Geundon	Brit str	1530	Takusima Colliery
Vissaye	Oct. 1	J. A. Jutila	Spanc str	418	Ban Ho & Co

Wings ng	Nov. 22	Croix	Brit. str	1517	Jardine, Matheson & Co
Zatr.	Nov. 25	McCaslin	Brit. str	075	Russell & Co

SAILING VESSELS.	
1	2
3	4
5	6
7	8
9	10
11	12
13	14
15	16
17	18
19	20
21	22
23	24
25	26
27	28
29	30
31	32
33	34
35	36
37	38
39	40
41	42
43	44
45	46
47	48
49	50
51	52
53	54
55	56
57	58
59	60
61	62
63	64
65	66
67	68
69	70
71	72
73	74
75	76
77	78
79	80
81	82
83	84
85	86
87	88
89	90
91	92
93	94
95	96
97	98
99	100

Arendia	Nov. 13	D. S. Eward	Brit. bk	417	Postau & Co
Coronet	Nov. 23	S. C. Crosby	Am. yacht	252	Mader
Diane	Oct. 2	Petersen	Nor. bk	764	Order
Det. Goodwin	Oct. 1	S. Bray	Am. bk	1458	Steenesen & Co.
H. G. Johnson	Oct. 26	Gulby	Amer. bk	3027	Russell & Co.
Konolulu	Oct. 2	Leary	Brit. bk	1508	Melchers & Co
J. M. Blakie	Oct. 8	Faulkner	Brit. sh	1778	Order

Lady Harwood	Nov. 18	Williams	Brit. bk	480	Gonzalves & Co
Omega	Nov. 16	Brown	Brit. bk	352	Ed. Schellhass & Co
P. N. Blanchard	Sept. 25	Blanchard	Amer. sh	1514	Arnold, Koberg & Co
Raphael	Oct. 30	Darkness	Amer. sh	1465	Prestau & Co
Swan	Nov. 15	O'Keefe	Amer. bg	281	Master
Velocity	Nov. 12	R. Martin	Brit. bk	491	Chinese
Wakefield	Nov. 14	Crowell	Amer. bk	842	Simmons & Co

SHIPPING IN CHINA WATERS.				
VESSELS.	DATE OF ARRIVAL	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND REG.	CONSIGNEES.

				MAY AGENT	
Kiang-ping Recorder White Clerk	- May 98	Holmes J. H. Dutton. W. J. Pickens.	Chi. str Brit. str Rep. str	380 - 159	C. M. S. N. Co. Order U. S. & M. Steamboat Co.

Amoy	Nov. 24	Kohler	Ger. str	815	Steenesen & Co
Katsang	Nov. 27	Sleaser	Brit. str	1496	Jaraina, Matheson & Co
Kwan, Joo	Nov. 22	Andrews	Chl. str	1508	C. M. S. N. Co

Pticeola	Nov. 26	Ph. Nissen	Ger. str	874	Ed. Sobelhaus & Co
Aron	Nov. 23	Christensen	Nor. bk	684	Mønst
Nicoya	Nov. 23	James Foster	Brit. bk	594	Wieler & Co
Norway	Nov. 23	Albrethsen	Nor. bk	651	Wieler & Co

Ch'en Kwmy.	—	Krag	Siam. bk	418	Chinese
Colombo	June 10	Griff	Chi. bk	686	Order
Diamond City	July 10	F. Suss	Siam. bk	261	Yuen Fat Hong
Feloa	—	Jorgenson	Siam. bk	355	Chinese
Hoi Chaong	Sept. 4	Thomson	Brit. bk	325	Chinese
Montira	Oct. 21	Otto Kessler	Ger. sch	77	—, Russell & Co
Kenda	Jan. 11	Stavinsky	Siam. bk	499	Chinese

Yapra	One	13	Hook	Siam. bk	780	Chinese
Young Slam						

SWATOW.
 IN PORT ON 20TH NOVEMBER, 1888.
 STEAMERS.

Chintang	Wissor	Chi. str	135	C. M. S. N. Co
Karmost	Hall	Brit. str	687	Jardine, Matheson & Co
Tamui	Potts	Brit. str	819	Butterfield & Swire

AMOI.			
IN PORT ON 17TH NOVEMBER, 1898.			
STEAMERS.			
Active	Nov. 17	Johannsen	Ger. str 243 H. A. Petersen & Co
Abordau	Nov. 17	Chas. Taylor	Brit. str 2370 Boyd & Co
Batavia	Nov. 17	Auld	Brit. str 1862 Boyd & Co
Diamond	Nov. 16	J. Gordon	Brit. str 1930 Chinese
		Schuler	Ger. str 1093 E. Knorr & Co

Grutskang	Nov. 17	Stuans	Brit. str	1485	Fearn, Low & Co
Kutskang	Nov. 17	Blesser			SAILING, VB83EL5.
Cantaur	Nov. 10	Christiansen	Ger bk	267	H. A. Petersen & Co
A. Wichhorst	Nov. 13	Brockschmidt	Ger. sch	376	H. A. Petersen & Co
Hilde	Nov. 1	Thomsen	Brit. sch	306	H. A. Petersen & Co
Libertor	Nov. 19	W. Dick	Brit. sch	249	Passadg & Co
Ribeton	Sept. 9	Neave	Brit. bk	391	H. A. Petersen & Co

Sebastian Bach	Oct. 18	Schneider	Ger. bk	812	H. A. Petersen & Co
Sin Kolga	Nov. 14	Jennin	Brit bk	542	H. A. Petersen & Co

FOUCHOW.

IN PORT ON 17TH NOVEMBER, 1888.			
Bellerophon	Nov. 16	Guthrie	Brit. str. 1386
Foo-chan	Nov. 5	Piper	Chi. str. 640
Hue-shin	Nov. 16	Wells	Chi. str. 716
Hailong	Nov. 17	Roach	Brit. str. 783
			Butterfield & Swire
			Chinese Telegraph Co
			C. M. S. N. Co
			Jardine, Matheson & Co
			SAILING VESSELS.
			324
			Metrop.

Loong wna Willie	Oct. 28	Coote	Labadie	246	Master
	Oct. 29	Guthrie	G. Jacobs		

SHANGHAI.
IN PORT ON 2ND NOVEMBER, 1888.

			STEAKHOUSE, EXCLUSIVE OF RIVER CRAFT	
Ei deavour	Nov. 20	North	Brit. str.	1640
upbrates	Nov. 12	J. Edwards	Brit. str.	1299
Feins	Nov. 21	Klofel	Brit. str.	684
Poo Ching	Nov. 21	Christian	Brit. str.	77
Chiang	Nov. 31	Shaw	Brit. str.	1048
Kiang-foo	Oct. 31	Bisset	Chi. str.	1468
				Cuthersfield & Swire
				B. M. S. N. Co.

Gankin	Nov. 22	Perks	Brit. str.	1822	Waterford & Swire
Ospek	Nov. 22	J. C. Jacques	Brit. str.	1739	W. A. Gulland
Ngabhal	Nov. 8	Honery	Fr. str.	2680	Messageries Maritimes
Sin-obang	Nov. 2	Vergne	Fr. str.	190	P. Minard
Thames	Nov. 17	W. A. Boston	Brit. s. r.	2151	P. C. O. S. N. Co.
Coonan	Nov. 2	Warwick	Chi. str.	937	C. M. S. N. Co.
					SAILING VESSELS.
	Oct. 30	Outward	Nov. 16	1861	Porter & Co.

[illegible]

		STAMERS.			
See-an	Nov. 9	Lancaster	Chi. str	884	C. M. S. N. Co
Salong	Nov. 9	W. W. Dodd	Brit. str	997	Butterfield & Swire
Swabing	Nov. 9	Young	Brit. str	1355	E. Conias
ong King	Nov. 9	Thomas	Brit. str	894	Butterfield & Swire.
robo	Oct. 28	Hansen	Brit. bk	449	Chinese

SAILING VESSELS.

VESSELS ARRIVED HOME FROM PORTS IN CHINA, JAPAN, & MANILA. (Per last Mail's Advice.)		VESSELS ARRIVED AT HOME (Continued.)	
Parthia (s.)	Hongkong	Parthia (s.)	Hongkong
Polyrhymis (s.)	Yokohama, &c.	Polyrhymis (s.)	Yokohama, &c.
Erato	Kobe	Erato	Kobe
Glenclesler (s.)	Yokohama, &c.	Glenclesler (s.)	Yokohama, &c.

Yokohama	Oct. 2	VESSELS EXPECTED AT HONGKONG (Corrected to Date.)
Shanghai, &c.	Oct. 5	
Hongkong	Oct. 6	
Shanghai, &c.	Oct. 6	
Hongkong	Oct. 8	
Shanghai, &c.	Oct. 8	Hectanooga, Liverpool via Cardiff
Hongkong	Oct. 8	Mabel Taylor, London

Printed and Published by R. CHATTERTON WILKIE, WYNDHAM STREET, MANCHESTER.

EXTRATERRITORIALITY IN JAPAN.

The official correspondence which has recently passed between France and Italy on the expatriations at Massawa has given the *Japan Mail* a text for an article on extraterritoriality in Japan. The two powers named have agreed upon a series of temporary measures for the rule of international law, that extraterritoriality, disappears, *in fact*, when the area within which it prevails comes under the sovereignty of a Christian power. The *Japan Mail* then goes on to argue that in this connection the word "Christian" means simply not Muslim or not based on a theological system opposed to Christendom. It is further contended that Japan's laws and her judicial procedure are in no way based upon or subservient to a theological system, and that in everything that concerns this question her right to demand repair of the breach in her sovereign power is at least much more piousness than even the states of Western origin.

It is thus drawn that extraterritoriality in Japan is opposed to international law. But international law is an uncertain thing, and is especially uncertain in respect of this particular subject. Our contemporary says that other pretext has ever been advanced, and could properly be advanced, to sustain the jurisdiction of these resident states, that no jurisdiction to every one residing within their territories, than that its institutions and laws are part and parcel of a peculiar theological system. We are not aware that the pretext has ever been thus formulated before. Where a nation has been desirous of extending protection to its subjects residing abroad, and has not been at strife with the Government of the country where they resided, it is when strong enough, set up an extraterritorial jurisdiction. It is true that the earliest extraterritorial capitulations were made by or imposed on Mussulman powers, but that is no reason why the same principle should not be applied to other Christian powers, as it has been to other temporal powers.

It is also true that the facts which warranted extraterritoriality in Japan have ceased to exist, and that the natural order of things should be re-established. The progress made by Japan has been such as to warrant the grant to her, under suitable guarantees for an equitable administration of a fuller jurisdiction over aliens than she has at present. But even the *Japan Mail* admits that the circumstances of Japan do not fully satisfy Western standards. Its manner of administering the law leaves much to be desired, and her new civil code remain to be promulgated. Her criminal code, however, have, says our contemporary, been brought into accord with modern principles by their civil code. Then comes the following passage:—"In addition, it is required to show that her judiciary is up to the standard of her laws, that will be purely arbitrary condition which, according to their own showing, Western powers have no right to exact. It should suffice to say that the country has a sound and legal system of justice, consistent with the principle of Western jurisprudence." Western powers, however, will require something more to this. The matter is one of arrangement between the parties, and as in all such cases where there is no independent tribunal of appeal, the stronger carry the day to impose conditions. We have seen the constitution of the courts of Japan secure the equitable treatment of foreigners; they may be content to surrender their rights of extraterritoriality, but what may be said of the theoretical right Japan to exercise jurisdiction over aliens on the mainland, the right which she has accorded to herself until this is brought to an end. And, notwithstanding the advocacy of the *Japan Mail*, we admit that extraterritoriality could not be at once removed, and that it would be an effort long time to come to surrender without substantial guarantees to the master of the laws and of the courts, who have to administer the laws. It is merely well to say that sufficient, for, within the changes of the last quarter of a century, Japan is still not only a Christian nation, but there is in some port matters a wide divergence between her policy and that of Western powers. While the latter is universally regarded as a thing to be tolerated in certain terms, Japan went to the execution of the Emperor by the death of an infant of the Emperor by an inferior class. Legalised polygamy will always be regarded by Christian nations as a mark of barbarism, and their own, and there are reasons why they may pause before handing over their subjects to the jurisdiction of the courts of a country where it prevails.

MACAO AND ITS NEW RIVAL

+ + +

Our Macao contemporary, the *Independe*, in its issue of the 20th instant, says, in reference to a paragraph which appeared in the issue of the 14th instant, that the article on the subject was grossly misinformed. In truth, our contemporary says, that any statement among the fishermen and mongers of retiring from Macao to former fish farmer, who some time ago established himself at Eapa by the aid of those who called themselves his friends to come to terminate his actual residence in the old farmer in Macao. "The old farmer has always carried on to the having at Eapa only his storehouse and their respective personnel, whilst the

MACAO AND ITS NEW RIVAL

that near the Casa Branca (which is outside the barrier) the construction of a new wharf has been going on for about a year, but this is for the purpose of rendering a portion of the foreshore, which is, completely silted up, useful for plying fields.

Our contemporary has evidently misread our paragraph. We referred to the disagreement between the former fish farmer and the Government as a question of the past, though one which entailed a severe loss to the colony. The *Independente* does not deny the fact that the farmer retired from the Holy City, established himself at Lapa, created, for the purpose of carrying on his business, the necessary premises, and carried on a considerable number of men on his posing the personnel for his said business. Because the junks call at Macao to supply themselves with provisions it does not follow that the large number of men doing work on shore at Lapa bring any benefit to Macao. As to the question of licentiousness caused by junks, the *Independente* cannot be held responsible, for the reason that the said licentiousness is a result of the recently issued harbour regulations of Macao, have driven numbers of junks away from that colony simply because of the prohibitive rates of taxes; and for the information of our contemporary we may mention that those who have resorted to pur. harbor. We have this much to say with regard to the question of the reform, but the real question at issue is with reference to the firmness of a new city beyond the barrier in Chinese territory. Our information came from an unimpeachable authority and we have since found it corroborated in an article in the *Hongkong Portuguese* under the heading "Macao-China" with the recommendation to the pursuit of the *Independente*. In that article the *Expresso* says in unmistakable terms, "as they are being built at Chinese, not railways or locomotives, but extensive Chinese houses and shops, a new city, with well made streets and all the conveniences of a modern town. The houses and shops are regular to receive nothing less than Chinese shopkeepers and merchants from Macao, we are perturbed by the new impetus on industry which the hordes of Macaoese administration conceived and are going to put in motion beyond the Lusitania frontiers." The *Independente* says that the work going on near the Casa Branca is the construction of a breakwater and wharf but we would invite our contemporary to take a walk up the Monte Fort, which enjoys of vantage he will be able to see for himself the real nature of the work going on at the rear of the fort, and convince him of the sincerity of our corresponding statements.

MISTAKEN ECONOMY.

Some time ago an inquiry was held in connection with the printing of demoral and other reports, and general instructions were subsequently given to prevent the undue elaboration of reports, the unnecessary printing of documents. The Hongkong Government seems to have taken a leaf out of the book of the olden Government, and unfortunately its printing knife to purely formal documents, it is scientific and useful information which is suppressed, such as the returns of births and deaths and the other statistical tables. Long before the useful institution the *Observer* established, the *Observer* observed the Civil Hospital were published the *Gazette* monthly and the *Hongkong Herald* weekly. Now, after many thousands of dollars have been spent on a scientific observatory and the constant expense of maintaining it has been incurred, practical utility is largely disregarded, and the printing and publishing of monthly observations. Even the Shanghai Observatory publishes its *Bulletin*, and there are now few places, important in the world where detailed returns of the meteorological conditions are not obtainable. In Hongkong we have to pay for the *Observer*, the *Digest* a full record of the year, but the delay in the appearance of the tables deprives them of much of their value, however the regular publication of the meteorological returns, as well as of the death returns prepared for the Sanitary Board, will be required. The *Observer* and the *Digest* have been neglected. The information they contain is dangerous to be guarded against and still inquiry into the causes of disease, the regular publication of the Registrar-General's returns in England has been one of the most efficient motives in stimulating interest in sanitary science which has lately taken in the world. It is not only desirable that such information should be accessible to the authorities, but that it should be placed prominently before the public, so that they may be educated to such an interest in the public health as to lead them to build sanitary measures on the foundation of the knowledge of existing facts. In England every town with a Local Board of Health has a monthly report from its sanitary officer, which is published in the papers; such information is not so important in a colony like Hongkong, the Colonial Surgeon's report is presented. We do not know of any present report should be called upon for reports, but there can be no excuse for non-publication of the death returns.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH

[illegible]

un. and if during times o

is built up, and it during times of epidemic the statistics appear to cause a temporary burn by creating panic in the London poor the good they do counterbalance the evil a thousand fold. For our own part we can only say that the statistics of the correlation of falls of deaths could be shown to be in favour of the view that the health of the public body during the last few years were unimpaired. All that we are interested in arriving at is the truth, and accurate information is made accessible to us. We may be sure that in course of time, and as conclusions will be drawn from the means taken, that the health of the British and Foreign community has apparently, and we fear in fact, been deteriorating. The Registrar-General's returns show that during the quinquennial period 1878-82 the death rate was, for the whole population, 23.11 for the British and Foreign community, 17.51 for the Chinese population, 28.82 for the quinquennial period 1883-87 it was 23.11 for the whole population, 20.93 for the British and Foreign community, 19.61 for the Chinese community, 30.61. If we take the last three years and compare them with the corresponding period the result is still the same, the death rate for the population having risen from 23.22 to 30.01, for the British and Foreign community from 17.36 to 21.85, and for the Chinese population from 29.95 to 31.82. The death rate for the British and Foreign community was 23.31 last year, the only other year of the decade in which it was so high, and in 20 being 1895, it was 20.90. It is not surprising for themselves as far as the death rate, but what we contended, and still contend, is that the public should be made aware of the class of disease to which the increase in the mortality is attributable. That there has been an increase is testified to by common observation, and by the official returns. We think the climate of London is naturally a healthy one, and it could be shown that the mortality is small as compared with that of other places, and had a tendency to decrease rather than increase it might be argued that alterations in the drainage system and other improvements were unneeded for, and in view of the approaching century, and in view of the future, but we apprehend that the mortality increasing proportion is called for to meet, not an apprehension, but a present danger.

PRISON DISCIPLINE

The excuses offered by the chain gang prisoners sentenced at the Criminal Sessions on Friday for their attempted escape are a pathetic series of the views entertained by Chinese criminal classes with reference to the Hongkong Gaol. Instead of looking upon it as a place of punishment they have been accustomed to regard it as a luxurious hotel, the comforts of which might be enjoyed at the expense of a little respectability. If its shelter was not so comfortable, it would not be so much frequented, and it would not be necessary for the inmates to be constantly recconing himself without difficulty to pass a period in the gaol, and even derive some enjoyment from his residence there. The late a different policy has been adopted by the Government in its treatment of criminals, and with markedly good results, for there is no doubt that the Gaol is now regarded as a less desirable place of residence formerly, and that the present discipline is more effective in deterring influence. It is singular that the conduct of the escape of the Quoi responsible for the escape of numerous escapes from the chain gang should have been so lightly passed by the Government. It is not unreasonable to expect, however, that the last affliction of this kind, attended as it was by the escape of two officers on the same day, to prevent repetition of anything of the kind in the future. The fact that the salaries recently received by the officers were so small, and remain in the subordinate position which will have a wholesome effect, not only in the internal management of the gaol, but also in guarding the chain gang work. Of the complaints made by the prisoners on Friday, not one descends to the Government's consideration. The Chinese working in the gaol are discontented about their wages, and the Chinese working in the gaol think they ought to be provided with leather sandals; they consider the food not good enough for them, and complain of the crank drill. Where there is any reasonable complaint to be made the prisoners have the opportunity of laying it before the Justices, who visit the Gaol regularly, and who are given the opportunity of seeing the cells and gaol generally, and of hearing the prisoners. The plainness of the cells is a very important matter, but the most serious is brought to their attention, and is duly inquired into. Naturally, the Justices do not forget that the Government's policy of punishment, and where the complaints concern the regular discipline of the Gaol they receive no attention. It is singular that the Gaol should be so much frequented by the Chinese, but, as a rule, work easy, or at least not so hard, as in the case of the prisoners can be shown the Justices may safely be trusted to deal with the matter in a properly dealt with.

THE LITERARY SOCIETY

It will afford general satisfaction that there is some prospect of the formation of a Sanitary Society this winter. The local sanitary institution has long been felt, but no one could find ward with the requisite talent and influence to initiate its organization. A more active Dr. CANTLEY has taken up the matter, and with his initiative there can be little doubt the scheme will prove a success. We are glad Dr. CANTLEY may propose as those who shall form the Society should now we are so busy with the meeting has been called for the 10th inst. at noon (23rd), at which time particularly interesting reports will be given. Very successful doctresses exist at Shanghai and Singapore. There is, we think, at least reason to hope in Hongkong. "The term used by

REVIEW

How to write Chinese. Part I. Containing General Rules for writing Chinese and Particular Directions for writing the Radicals. By DYER BILLY, N.E.A.S. of the H. M. C. Singapore. Hongkong: KELLY and WALSLEY. 1883.

The undertaking employed by Mr. Dyer B. in his praiseworthy endeavours to simplify in a difficult study of the Chinese, a little sort of a Radicals, is scarcely a month ago since originated a little work of his "How to write Radicals," and here he is again before us with the first part of a little work of his "How to write Chinese," and what is more, he will represent himself before very long, as we are told, with two other works nearly ready for the press, one of them being a book for the public, one of them for the private use of the preparation.

SUPREME COURT

Dr. Cantlin—How to ingratiate oneself with the
Indies.
Rev. W. Jennings—How to make sermons in-
teresting.
Mr. Jackson—The bore of the Sanitary Board
and how to treat him.
Mr. Whiteloid and Mr. Stewart—Lockhart—
Debate; Should the hair be parted in the mid-
dle or at the side.
Mr. Judd—The necessity of a reduction in the
number of members of the Church.
Mr. Clark—How to grow the flowers of rhetoric
in the garden.
Smoking society, the Bishop in the chair.
This I think, will be as long as a programme as
the Society will be able to get through this win-
ter, seeing that two months of the season are
already past.—Yours, etc.,
DEBATEE.

21st November.

[illegible]

IN APPELLATE JURISDICTION

IN THE MASTER OF THE ESTATE OF
TU SHIA, DECEASED: HO YUN
CHING FUN.

Their Lordships gave judgment in the following manner:—
The Chief Justice.—This is an appeal from an order made by me in 1873 whereby the usual administration was made on the summons taken out by the legatees against an executor named in the will in the Chambers of this Court, and in the Chambers of this Court no longer available owing to Sec. 9 of the Hong Kong of Civil Procedure, but that administration suits must be commenced by the filing of summons, and the writs of certiorari and writs of habeas corpus, which existed here up till 1873, are now unlawful. The old practice which has been used will be found in the 6th edition of

CORRESPONDENCE

WE DO NOT hold ourselves responsible for the opinions
expressed by our Correspondents.

THE PROPOSED LITERARY SOCIETY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

SIR.—You did me the favour of allowing me
to appear in your columns in different forms to advocate
the establishment of such a Society as that pro-
moted at the meeting which I observed was held
yesterday. My action may be considered as having
no effect on the minds of the ignorant and un-
educated, but probably none in bringing about the meet-
ing, yet as the only person who for many years
had introduced the matter publicly, I would
naturally have attended the meeting. I am
known it was so. It is not advertised
in the papers. The two papers which I saw regu-
larly. Times have changed in the Far East, and
we do not get our news on the Pacific coast, and
even at a hotel here. I will allow me, in suggesting
that in such cases a dollar or so would be well
spent in an advertisement, so that the public
thing public is proposed. I am, Sir, your
Obedient Servant,
ONE AND ALL.

Hongkong, 24th Novembor, 1888.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS"
SIR,—I have been connected with several literary and debating societies, and have generally found that one of the chief difficulties was to find subjects for the papers or debates. To enable the Hongkong society to get over this initial difficulty, will you allow me to suggest that a programme something like the following be arranged:—
The President—Opening address;—Fluency of speech; how to attain it.

[illegible]

